

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 12 OF 1893.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd March 1893.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU.						
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
1	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Husain ...	20th Mar. ...	22nd Mar. ...	...
2	Hálat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Babu Khán ...	15th "	16th "	800 copies.
3	Jubilee Paper ...	Lucknow ...	Yáqub Khán ...	16th "	19th "	300 "
4	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Bhaggú Khán ...	15th "	16th "	250 "
5	Khurshaid-i-Nánpárá ...	Nánpára Bahraich.	Maulvi Yahya ...	1st "	17th "	...
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
6	Mufid-i-Am ...	Agra	Qádir Ali ...	10th "	18th "	100 copies.
<i>Weekly.</i>						
7	Agra Akhbár ...	Ditto ...	Tajammul Hussain ...	14th "	17th "	265 "
8	Agra Punch ...	Ditto ...	Abíd-ul-din Beg ...	16th "	18th "	210 "
9	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Ditto ...	Islám Company ...	15th "	17th "	...
10	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'id ...	" "	18th "	625 copies.
11	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Rám Chandra Vaishya.	18th "	21st "	590 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.	No.
URDU—(continued).							
<i>Weekly—(continued).</i>							
12	Anís-i-Oudh ...	...	Bae Bareli ...	Muhammad Abbás...	1893.	1893.	
13	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	... Lucknow ...	Eishun Lál ...	15th Mar. ...	22nd Mar. ...	158 " copies,	54
14	Kzad ...	... Ditto	Ahmad Ali ...	11th & 18th "	17th & 22nd "	250 "	
15	Colonel ...	... Moradabad	Banwári Lál ...	17th "	18th	500 "	
16	Dabdab-i-Qaisari ...	... Bareilly	Thákur Prásad ...	8th & 16th "	16th & 22nd "	250 "	
17	Dabdab-i-Sikandari ...	... Bámpur	Muhammad Hussain ...	11th "	18th	446 "	
18	Fitnah ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	20th "	22nd	500 "	
19	Hindustání ...	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád Varmá ...	16th "	20th	300 "	
20	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	15th "	18th	150 "	
21	Kárnmáh ...	... Lucknow	Muhammad Yaqúb ...	12th "	16th	275 "	
22	Matla-i-Núr ...	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar ...	17th "	21st	44 "	
23	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	... Hoshangabad	Abdul Karim ...	18th "	" "	200 "	
24	Mihr-i-Nímroz ...	... Bijnor	Karím-ullah ...	16th "	20th	400 "	
25	Naiyár-i-Ázam ...	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali ...	14th "	17th	250 "	
26	Najm-ul-Hind ...	... Jaunpur	Muhammad Muhsin ...	13th "	16th	60 "	
27	Nasím-i-Agra ...	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas ...	15th "	18th	450 "	
28	Nasím-i-Hind ...	... Fatehpur	Muhammad Nawáz ...	8th & 15th "	18th & 21st	70 "	
29	Násir-i-Hind ...	... Agra	Muhammad Ali ...	16th "	17th	40 "	
30	Nizám-ul-Mulk ...	... Moradabad	Fahim-ul-din ...	11th "	19th	250 "	
31	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamíd ...	" "	21st	196 "	
32	Oudh Punch ...	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain ...	16th "	18th	450 "	
33	Rahbar ...	... Moradabad	Partáp Krishn ...	" "	19th	220 "	
34	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	... Gorakhpur	Nizám Ahmad ...	" "	20th	350 "	
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	... Moradabad	Jamshed Ali ...	12th "	16th	150 "	
36	Sítára-i-Hind ...	... Ditto	Banwári Lál ...	" "	17th	130 "	
37	Soldier ...	... Ditto	Máháraj Baldeo	14th "	18th	200 "	
38	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	... Bijnor	Jairáj Singh ...	13th "	19th	304 "	
39	Tohfa-i-Qádiri ...	... Ballia	Abdul Qádir ...	12th "	18th	150 " copies,	
40	Tátí-i-Hind ...	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain ...	16th "	" "	250 "	
41	Waqáya-i-Álam ...	... Gházipur	Abul Khair ...	13th "	" "	250 "	
<i>Daily.</i>							
42	Oudh Akhbár ...	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád ...	16th to 22nd "	16th to 22nd "	521 copies, (including 87 copies taken by Government)	
URDU-ENGLISH.							
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>							
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	... Aligarh	Alím-ullah ...	17th "	19th	464 copies, (including 282 copies taken by Government)	
HINDI.							
<i>Monthly.</i>							
44	Maheshwari ...	... Agra	Gokul Chand ...	For Feb. ...	17th	...	...
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>							
45	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban (Muttra.)	Nannhe Lál ...	2nd & 18th "	21st	250 copies	
<i>Weekly.</i>							
46	Almora Akhbár ...	... Almora	Sadá Nand ...	13th Mar. ...	16th	116 "	
47	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn Varmá ...	" "	18th	1,500 "	
48	Gosewak ...	... Ditto	Jagat Naráyan ...	15th "	20th	400 copies,	
49	Khichri Samáchár ...	... Mirzapur	Madho Prásad ...	18th "	21st	500 "	
50	Prayág Samáchár ...	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth ...	16th "	19th	100 "	
51	Sajjan Kírti Sudhákár ...	... Udaipur	Ashyá Chálak Dán ...	13th "	17th		
<i>Daily.</i>							
52	Hindustán ...	Kála kankar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukl ...	15th to 21st "	16th to 22nd "	470 copies,	
HINDI-URDU.							
<i>Weekly.</i>							
53	Káhi Patrika ...	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	17th "	18th	451 copies, (including 346 copies taken by Government)	

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
HINDI-URDU—(continued).						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
54	Jaipur Gazette ...	... Jaipur	... Mahávir Prasád ...	11th & 15th Mar. ...	17th & 18th Mar. ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
55	Subodh Sindhu ...	... Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	15th	," ... 20th	320 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
56	Nyáya Sudhá ...	... Nágpur	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan	13th	," ... 17th	450 "
GORKHA.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
57	Bhárat Jiwan ...	... Benares	Rám Krishn, Varmá	10th	," ... 16th	650 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 21st, 1893.

1. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 21st March, rejoices at the return of Sir William Wedderburn to Parliament, and observes that he and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will spare no pains to promote the best interests of this country.

RAHBAR.
March 16th, 1893.

Sir William Wedderburn's return to Parliament.

2. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, is glad to learn that the Panjáb Government has taken action in the matter of the high-handed proceedings of Mr. Hallifax, the Councillor to the Rája of Suket, to which the *Rahbar* drew attention. Seventeen Brahmans who had unjustly been

relegated to jail by Mr. Hallifax have been released; and it is believed that he will shortly be recalled, Munshi Hukam Chand, Extra Assistant Commissioner, being appointed in his place.

ALWAQT.
March 15th, 1893.

Mr. Hallifax, Councillor to the Rája of Suket.

3. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 15th March, does not understand why so many newspapers have raised a clamour against the Prime Minister of Nepal, who entered the Royal Mosque at Delhi with his shoes on, while they never objected to Europeans entering the Mosque in that

way. If Musalmáns do not like any man to enter the Mosque wearing shoes, they should make a representation to Government on the subject and put up a notice to that effect at the door.

ANIS-I-OUDH.
March 15th, 1893.

Admission cards for darbárs.

admission to the darbár hall.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

HINDUSTÁNI.
March 15th, 1893.

Freedom of trade in India.

5. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, states that at the Lucknow darbár Sir Charles Crosthwaite congratulated the darbáris on the abundant wheat crop, and hoped that distress among the poorer classes would be at an end. But 99 per cent. of the gentlemen present on the occasion did not share His Honor's hopes. They felt that a large portion of wheat was sure to be exported, and that the bulk of the population in this country would have to be content with the coarser grains. The free trade policy has been pushed further in this country than even in England and America. Heavy import duties are levied by the English Government on Indian tobacco, coffee, tea, spices, &c., and the United States have also got a protective tariff. The import duties in England yield a revenue of more than seven crores of rupees a year; while the income from such duties in this country does not exceed Rs. 6,00,000, only kerosine oil, arms, and other such things which are not imported from England being taxed. As long as the competition was only between England and India the English merchants in India remained silent; but now that other countries have also entered the field and their own pockets are touched, they have begun to decry the free trade policy pursued by the Government of India. At the late annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Upper India held at Cawnpore Mr. Cooper condemned that policy in very strong language. The natives should congratulate themselves on the change of front among English merchants in this country. Had the natives possessed any control over the Indian finances, this country which is so backward in all other respects would not have placed itself ahead even of England and America in the matter of freedom of trade. This country has to pay for English imports in wheat, and therefore there can be no fall in the prices of food grains until those imports are checked.

HINDUSTÁNI.
March 15th, 1893.

Question put by the Hon'ble Palli Chantsal Rao Pantulu in the Supreme Legislative Council regarding the working of the Land Improvement Act.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, expresses satisfaction that the Members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council are freely availing themselves of the new right of interpellation and putting useful questions to Government. Referring to the question put by the Hon'ble Palli Chantsal Rao Pantulu regarding the working of the Land Improvement Act and to the reply given by

Sir Philip Hutchins, the *Hindustáni* observes that the total advances granted under the Act during five years throughout British India amounted only to 80 lakhs of rupees, and that still Government boasts of sympathy with the peasantry. Sir Philip Hutchins thinks that illiterate villagers do not yet appreciate the rules regarding the grant of advances, as they take a long time in understanding any new rules framed by Government. But if they are able to understand at once any orders by which a new tax is imposed on them, it is difficult to think that they should be so slow to appreciate the rules under which the paternal Government is ready to advance money to them at a low rate of interest. The fact is that cultivators are very unwilling to benefit by the Land Improvement Act, inasmuch as there is long delay in the grant of advances, bribes have to be paid to tahsil officials, and all their property is at once distrained if the instalments are not paid on due dates. They cannot be expected to take loans from Government to any large extent until Government provides increased facilities and deals with them as an ordinary creditor and not as their ruler.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 17th and 18th March, gives the substance of the four questions put at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 9th idem and the replies given to them, and observes that the grant of the right of interpellation is an important and useful reform, even though the Members are not empowered to divide on any question as in Parliament. In course of time the Members will be allowed to be appointed by election and to divide.

HINDUSTÁNI.
March 17th & 18th,
1893.

Questions asked in the Imperial Legislative Council.

5. The *Azáf* (Lucknow), of the 17th March, states that the Lieutenant-Governor expressed satisfaction in his Lucknow darbár speech at the abundant rabi crops. But His Honor made no reference to the destruction of crops by hail in Gonda, which His Honor must have noticed on his way to Balrámpur. Again, the prospect of reaping a good harvest is more a matter of joy to the people in England than in this country, for a large portion of the produce will be exported to England. If His Honor has genuine sympathy with the poorer classes, he should take steps with a view to bring about a fall in prices and to protect the famine insurance fund from misappropriation. With reference to His Honor's observations regarding the revision of settlements in Oudh, the *Azáf* remarks that the landlords would gladly pay half of their profits to Government. But a larger demand would cause hardship to them. The severe assessments made in Unaо are sure to prove ruinous to the landholders. Sir Charles Crosthwaite said that the taxes paid by the people were a trust for them. All honour is due to him for giving utterance to such a noble sentiment. But the people should not be ruined by over-taxation. The most reassuring sentence in the Lieutenant-Governor's speech is that in which he tells the talukdárs that he will ask the Settlement Officers to treat them with consideration. If he does this, he will lay all Oudh under a deep debt of gratitude to him.

AZAF.
March 17th, 1893.

The Lieutenant-Governor's speech at the Lucknow darbár.

9. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 15th March, referring to the late municipal elections at Lucknow, takes exception to the proceedings of Mr. Mulock, Deputy Commissioner, in connection with the Saádatganj ward. Munshi Ganga Prasad Varma, the retiring member, who had continuously represented the ward for the last six years, offered himself for re-election. He was opposed by Rai Din Dayal Bahádur, an Honorary Magistrate and a man of some local influence, who according to rumours very ripe at Saádatganj stood a candidate at the special request of Mr. Mulock and was supported by all the time-serving members of the board. The Munshi and Mr. Mulock are not on very friendly terms with each other, the latter being much displeased with him owing to his free criticism of his proceedings in his *Advocate* and *Hindustáni* newspapers and from his seat in the Municipal Board. He is also an eyesore to the time-serving members whose conduct he is always ready to expose. The *Hindustáni* is not, however, inclined to believe the rumour that Rai Din Dayal was put up for candidature by Mr. Mulock, as such an act would be discreditable to him. But Mr. Mulock was

HINDUSTÁNI.
March 15th, 1893.

Municipal elections, Lucknow.

guilty of an irregularity in getting the Saádatganj ward roll revised by Rai Din Dayal, who was an outsider and himself a candidate. According to rule even a retiring member should not be allowed to revise the ward roll. Of the 288 electors who had been served with ballot papers no less than 224 appeared at the polling station, and Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma was returned by a majority of 31 votes. The heavy polling shows the increasing interest in municipal elections at Lucknow. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma, in a letter addressed to the Sadatganj voters, thanks them for their electing him as their representative and promises to watch their interests in the board in future as he has done in the past.

NASIM-I-HIND.
March 15th, 1893.

Municipal elections, Fatehpur.

10. A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Hind* (Fatehpur), of the 15th March, finds fault with the proceedings of Mir Inayat Husain, member and Secretary of the Municipal Board, who is one of the four members whose terms of office shortly expire. The lists of voters were very

quietly revised by some members who sent the lists to the municipal office. Copies of lists were not supplied to voters, nor were they published. The lists were not even placed at the municipal office for public inspection, but were kept by the Secretary with himself. Hence no man knew whether he was a voter or not. Moreover, no public notice was given of the date on which the elections were to be held. Judging from some men who voted at the elections, it would appear that many men who do not possess the requisite qualifications had been entered in the lists. The Secretary availed himself of the services of municipal chaprásis in canvassing for himself, as is evident from the statement of Ganga Din before Lala Ishwar Sahai who was in charge of the polling. The Board ought to take notice of the irregular proceedings of which the Secretary has been guilty. In conclusion, the writer complains that the street lamps are lighted later and go out earlier than they should do, and that some lamps are not lighted at all.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
March 15th, 1893.

Undue intimacy between Magistrates and the police.

11. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th March, complains that there are some unprincipled European and native Magistrates in these provinces who allow themselves to be mere tools in the hands of unconscientious and corrupt police officials. It is not uncommon for police officials

to have private interviews with Magistrates at their houses and to consult them about cases even before the accused are committed by them. In almost every district the police exercise undue influence over at least one Magistrate, who is ready to grant them private interviews and to convict every man sent up by them. They arrange to take before him false cases got up by them and other cases in which the evidence for the prosecution is weak. This state of things enables corrupt police officials to practise downright extortion and ought to be put a stop to. The Treasury Officers, as a rule, easily yield to the influence of the police and should not therefore be required to try any criminal cases.

AZÁD.
March 17th, 1893.

Police.

12. A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 17th March, complains that the misconduct of the police is a dark stain on British administration. Whenever the police are unable to trace the real offender in a case they apprehend an innocent man to escape blame. The innocent men so arrested by the police are generally those who have once been convicted. Steps ought to be taken to check the evil practice.

MATLA-I-NUR.
March 18th, 1893.

Alleged misconduct of a police constable at Cawnpore.

13. The *Matla-i-Núr* (Cawnpore), of the 18th March, complains that lately a man whose occupation is to clean ears was asked by a police constable at Couperganj, Cawnpore, to pick his ears. The man declined to do so until he was paid a pice. On this the constable got angry and beat him. Babu Sidh Gopal, Honorary Magistrate, who happened to pass by and saw a large crowd of people, asked what the matter was. The ear-cleaner complained of his ill-treatment by the constable, and a man in the crowd supported his statement. The constable told the man that he had no business to speak, even if he had beaten or killed the ear-cleaner. Babu Sidh Gopal was much annoyed at the constable's impertinence and took the ear-cleaner with him to the District Magistrate, who has ordered a Subordinate Magistrate to inquire into the case.

14. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, in a cartoon, represents the Government of India as an Englishman sleeping very soundly in his bed, though a number of mosquitoes marked famine, police high-handedness, injustice, indifference, &c., hover about him. The letter-press

*Alleged indifference of Government to
the distress of the people.*

is an Urdu couplet which means that no amount of noise can arouse him from his sleep, and that no one cares for the people, who are in great distress.

*COLONEL.
March 16th, 1893.*

15. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, says that all necessary comforts are provided for witnesses by the suitors at whose instance they have been summoned, but that jurors and assessors are treated in the District Courts like forced labourers. No room is reserved for them

Jurors and assessors.
where they might sit until they were wanted. If they are late or absent, they are heavily fined. If they do not give their opinion in accordance with the wishes of the Judge, they are rebuked by him. The lists of jurors and assessors should be prepared with great care, no incompetent men being brought on the lists. A room should be set apart for them in each court house, and they should be paid Rs. 5 each as damages for each day, especially as many of them live at long distances from courts.

*COLONEL.
March 16th, 1893.*

16. The *Waqáya-i-Alam* (Gházipur), of the 13th March, praises Mr. Whish, the Collector of Jaunpur, for his justice and sympathy with the people, and observes that he has made himself extremely popular with them. If there were more civilians like him, British rule would be much more

*Popularity of Mr. Whish, Collector of
Jaunpur.*
popular with natives than at present. It is to be regretted that there are many Magistrates who are ready to abuse and insult natives and who consider their own will as law, and consequently men are anxious to avoid them as they do a biting dog.

*WAQAYA-I-ALAM.
March 13th, 1893.*

17. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 21st March, approves of the proposal regarding the abolition of the Bombay and Madras military commands, and observes that as the country is groaning under its heavy burdens and enjoys perfect peace at present, the military expenditure ought to be curtailed to the lowest ebb. The short service system prevents the growth of friendship and sympathy between the European soldiers and the people and has increased the expenditure.

*HINDUSTÁN.
March 21st, 1893.*

*Abolition of the separate commands
of Bombay and Madras.*

18. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 16th March, in its local news column, complains that wheat sells at only nine seers the rupee at Moradabad, and thinks that the greed of the local grain dealers is chiefly responsible for these famine rates. Such high prices are sure to lead to

Scarcity of grain at Moradabad.
an increase in crime. The non-interference of the authorities in such matters creates dissatisfaction among the people and reminds them of the just and sympathetic rule of Akbar.

*COLONEL.
March 16th, 1893.*

19. A local correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, complains that while drilling the constables a police official knocked out a constable's tooth with the blow of his fist. The official who is really guilty of causing grievous hurt has received no punishment, while other innocent officials have been reduced. He should be sent to the Magistrate for trial.

*NASIM-I-AGRA.
March 15th, 1893.*

*Alleged ill-treatment of a constable by
police official at Agra.*

20. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th March, expresses satisfaction at the arrest of Khushal Singh, Sukh Lal, and other dákaitis by Abdul Majid Khan, Police Inspector, Agra, without any bloodshed, and says that the gang had committed several dákaitis in the Mainpuri district and tortured women. During the short time that he has been at Agra Abdul Majid Khan has rendered important services on several occasions.

*NASIM-I-AGRA.
March 15th, 1893.*

Arrest of a gang of dákaitis in Agra.

III.—EDUCATION.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
March 13th, 1893.

Hindi passages set at the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University for translation into English.

21. The *Bhárat Jiwán* (Benares), of the 13th March, publishes the two Hindi passages which were set at the late Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University for translation into English, and observes that the passages are not written in good Hindi and contain mistakes both of grammar and idiom. Apparently they are the work

of a Bengali. No man who is not a native of these provinces can be expected to be a good Hindi scholar and to be able to write idiomatic Hindi. The Syndicate of the University ought to satisfy itself as to the qualifications of candidates for examinerships before appointing them to those posts.

IV.—POST-OFFICE.

HINDUSTÁN.
March 21st, 1893.

Infliction of fines on subordinate postal officials.

which they have to work.

A correspondent of the *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 21st March, complains that subordinate postal officials are over-worked and under-paid, and that their native superior officers get them fined for most trifling mistakes which are almost unavoidable under the high pressure under

There are few officials who get their full pay every month.

V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
March 16th, 1893.

Secret slaughter of a Hindu's cow by Musalmáns at Daraganj, Allahabad.

23. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 16th March, complains that lately a very nice cow belonging to Guru Prasad, a Prayágwál at Daraganj, was secretly stolen at night and killed at some distance from the village. All the flesh was removed, but the head and legs were left on the spot. The Hindus of Daraganj regard the outrage with horror and dismay and carefully watch their kine at night. It is generally believed that the outrage was committed by some wicked Musalmáns who owe the Hindus a grudge. A Musalmán possesses a plot of land near the Rája Vasuki temple, and on the occasion of the annual fair held at the temple in the month of Shrawan that ground is occupied by shopkeepers. The owner intended settling butchers on the ground. The Hindus submitted a memorial to the Municipal Board, protesting against the proposal and suggesting that the owner might be required to sell the land to them. The memorial appears to have offended the Musalmáns, who have, according to the popular rumour, taken revenge by killing the cow above referred to. The authorities should inquire into the matter.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHÁR.
March 16th, 1893.

Arrest of a kidnapper at Allahabad.

24. The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 16th March, says that a man kidnapped some girls in the Bareilly district and sold one of them to a Thákur at Allahabad for Ra. 50. The man has been arrested and the police are investigating the case.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
March 15th, 1893.

Alleged ill-treatment of villagers by sawárs, Allahabad.

25. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), of the 15th March, says that on the 21st and 22nd February a large crowd of men and women living near the cavalry lines assembled at the Magistrate's Court to file a petition against the sawárs. It appears that blankets had frequently been stolen from the backs of horses at night. The sawárs could not catch the thieves; but suspecting the poor villagers, they entered their houses and greatly ill-treated them, insulting their women. The conduct of the sawárs cannot be too highly condemned.

ANIS-I-HIND.
March 18th, 1893.

A dakaiti at the Balaji fair at Jhánsi.

26. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 18th March, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that at the late Balaji fair at Jhánsi some women were robbed of their jewellery by a gang of dakaits. A dakaiti was also committed at the same fair last year. The occurrence of cases of robbery and dakaits at fairs shows the inefficiency and negligence of the police. The policemen generally get intoxicated by smoking ganja and charas and neglect their duties.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
March 13th, 1893.

27. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th March, states that on 10th idem a proclamation was issued at Benares to the effect that the Municipal Board would have power to

Burning gháts, Benares.

allow or close any burning gháts or cemeteries, and that objections would be received within fifteen days from that date. The proclamation caused great sensation and uneasiness, as the people were led to imagine that the closing of the Kedarghát and the Jalsinghát, which have long been used as burning gháts, was contemplated. As soon as the Magistrate heard of the state of the popular feeling he issued another proclamation on 13th idem to the effect that those gháts would never be interfered with, and that it was desired to close only the Assighát which was only occasionally used as a burning ghát and where the burning of the dead was calculated to pollute the water supply. The promptitude with which the Magistrate removed the misapprehension and soothed popular feelings is highly commendable.

28. The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 13th March, advertiring to the affray between the police and shopkeepers at Rámna-gar, observes that no shopkeeper was killed nor was any policeman wounded. But the Magistrate was

Affray at Rámnagar, Benares.

convinced of the high-handedness of the police and severely dealt with the offenders, a constable being sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on several charges and a head constable to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

ALLAHABAD : }
The 27th March 1893. } Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

